THE CRISIS

To sin by silence
when we should
protest
makes cowards
out of men.

The human race
has climbed
on
protest.

.Wilcox.

MARCH 1917

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Mention THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS

Vol. 13—No. 5 MARCH, 1917 Whole No. 77

Editorial

THE WORLD LAST MONTH

ANOTHER revolution in Russia mystifies the world and makes us wonder whether the German menace is to be followed by a Russian menace or no.——"The King of France marched up the hill with twice ten thousand men," and then, under the lead of General Pershing, marched down again from an aimless expedition, with an aimless end, and with only the bravery of the black soldier to save the whole thing from contempt.——Congress is looking for the dishonesty of Business in Politics and is likely to find it despite manifest unwillingness.——At last, over the President's veto, immigration has been restricted chiefly by keeping out those who have not had the opportunity to learn to read and write.——We have embraced new citizens in the Danish West Indies and will place them beside "citizens" in our other island possessions who have responsibilities and no rights. ——Cuban Conservatives and American business men are likely to count the Liberals out of power despite the fact that the Liberals evidently won the last election.——And finally, having been lifted on the wings of Peace, we are plunged toward the shadow of the horror of war, nineteen hundred and seventeen years after the birth of the Prince of Peace, and with the churches helpless.

After all Peace is Justice, and Injustice is War, whether it bear belching guns or silent despair.

CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTH

AN interesting exchange of letters has appeared in the New York *Nation* in which a Canadian has taken the South severely to task for lynching and for its pretended excuses for lynching. A Texan has hotly replied that the culture of the South must not be accused of dishonesty nor made responsible for southern barbarities. To which the Canadian replies: "If 'editors, preachers, lawyers, teachers, indeed, all the professional classes, and all business men of consequence,' are as genuinely indignant as your correspondent supposes, the influence of these persons must be painfully small. And unfortunately it is the common man who counts. It is he who determines the selection of a governor. It is he whose pressure upon the administration decides whether or not the majesty of the law shall be protected. It is he who pours petroleum upon the body of an unpopular Negro. And the whole point of my contention was that the common man of Georgia or Texas has a very different feeling towards the lyncher from that of common men elsewhere."

This brings out the real dilemma of those who would interpret the present South. Is the South a land of barbarism leavened with culture, or a land of culture leavened with barbarism? If we accept the former explanation we can explain lynching. It is a barbaric outburst and survival, and against it the better elements of

the South are gradually making headway and gaining strength. But they are not yet strong enough to overcome it. Yet this rational explanation makes the Southerners furious. "No!" they yell, "The South is a center of culture and civilization. It is really one of the most civilized parts of the globe. It is 'pure' in its blood and ideals and suited and able to lead the world." But, if this is so, what about lynching and lawlessness? What sort of a culture is it that cannot control itself in the most fundamental of human relations, that is given over to mobs, reactionary legislation and cruel practices?

That the "culture" of the South is thus shot through with barbarism can easily be proven. A white woman, whose letter the Columbia *State* feels compelled to publish, gives the following reasons for the lynching of a wealthy colored man: She does not believe in lynching, but (1) Crawford would not let certain classes of Negroes enter his house; (2) Crawford hired Negroes who were working for white people; (3) Crawford was "insolent" toward whites; (4) Negroes in general had their pockets full of money and would not work; (5) That for the above reasons this lynching may have "prevented some more serious trouble."

A letter from a white man in New Kent, Va., to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says: "How would they like to have their wives and daughters out in the cotton fields? Somebody must do the work and the Negro is fitted by nature for it. All the rough manual labor in the South, and much in the North, is done by him. No white man will do it if he can possibly avoid it; and education totally unfits anybody for it."

We ask in all honesty, Does the thing which the South calls culture, and yet which stands for sentiments like those above, represent really a modern, civilized community? Is it not rather true that the former slave states stand today at least three hundred years behind the civilized world in all essential social and economic thought? And that outside of a very few progressive whites, their only really modern, forward-looking class is the educated Negro?

HAITI

ON November 26, there appeared in the Chicago *Record-Herald* an article on Haiti. It was written by "Tom Peete Cross, Ph. D." It was a scurrilous pack of degrading misstatements, accusing the Haitians of barbaric orgies and accompanied by sensational pictures. The following correspondence has taken place concerning the libel:

"It is an outrage that the University, I am sure, will not care to be connected with. Not only has Dr. Cross expressed opinions ludicrous in a scholar and contradicted himself in ways little creditable to a teacher of English, but even assuming as one must that he did not contribute headlines and pictures, he has lent himself to the grossest and most libelous kind of newspaper misrepresentation of another people at a time when our relations to that people are extraordinarily strained and subject to criticism, to criticism both at home and abroad. The article is, of course, the most unscrupulous kind of propaganda for drastic control by the United States or for annexation."

"I have travelled in Haiti (Dr. Cross, I infer, has not) and I have appreciated the sensitiveness of its gracious people. At a time when our relations to the Haitians are particularly strained and subject to criticism both at home and abroad, it seems doubly unfortunate for a scholar to be guilty of international immorality

and to lend himself thus to the annexationist tricks of yellow journalism.

"Elsie Clews Parsons."

CONTRADICTION

ONE of the methods which the South has long used in answering criticism of the North is a cool denial of the accusations. It was Henry Grady who in Boston some years ago said when asked why the Negro vote was suppressed, "It is not suppressed." This method is not quite as popular to-day as formerly but it still persists, as the following show:

There is a place in the South for the Negro and there always will be. But the people of the South never will try to force the black man to stay on this side of the Mason and Dixon line. And any talk about the Negro being unable to buy a ticket to the North is sheerest tommyrot and is unworthy of publication in a journal with the high standing universally attributed to the *Christian Science Monitor*.—Beaumont, Tex., *Enterprise*.

Ever since its occurrence I have felt impelled to give some public expression of my condemnation of the course of the police force in the recent arrest at the Union Station of a large number of unoffending Negroes, solely because they intended to go to another state in pursuit of work. They were not charged with any crime; they were not guilty of any offense. No warrant had been sworn out. Their arrest and incarceration were wholly without justification or excuse, in law or in right.

—Judge S. B. Adams in the Savannah *Morning News*.

I have yet to hear a true Southerner speak other than in a kindly way of the black race, and, where they deserve such honorable recognition, have ever been allowed the right of franchise. The Negro is a lazy, trifling, incompetent, good-natured child, and the worst thing that the South has done was to allow him to go to the devil in his own good way. A Southerner in the Milwaukee, Wis., *Sentinel*.

Holding back the returns in the black belt, counting whatever vote was necessary to overcome opposition majorities in other districts, was once the plan of the Democratic machine in the Southern States. Contests for seats in Congress caused this system to give way to the present disfranchisement method. This present method eliminates practically all blacks, and has so operated in reducing the electorate of rural whites that minority government is a walk-over for the machine.—A Southerner in the New York *Evening Globe*.

Albert Woodruff Gray, who is described by the Spartanburg *Herald* as a "Wall Street attorney and capitalist" attended the police court there voluntarily the other morning to inspect the treatment of the Negro lawbreaker therein. He was much impressed with what he saw and said that "the white man in New York does not have the same fair treatment that the Negro does here. I had the impression that the Negro did not have a fair chance in the South, but this has been entirely removed since I have attended the sessions of your recorder's court."— Greenville, S. C., *News*.

We hope and trust that our leading men will get together at an early date to see if some remedy can be found for the relief of the many inoffensive Negroes who are constantly arrested upon the most frivolous pretext by country constables, carried before some magistrate and told to "submit and pay the cost."

It is an undeniable fact that laborers are afraid to come to Nashville on account of the fear they have of these watchful minions of the law (?) who seem to watch every avenue of ingress in order to arrest some ignorant Negro.—Nashville, Tenn., *Globe* (colored).

They are devoted and faithful to their white people, and in return their white people love them in a way that northern people cannot understand.—A Southern woman in the New York *Sun*.

For God's sake urge our people to leave these lawless sections, and tell our people in the North to receive kindly these poor oppressed fugitives. — Anonymous letter in the Baltimore *Afro-American*.

THE CRISIS

DESPITE our known modesty we venture to emphasize certain matters in the history of the CRISIS which were disclosed in the annual report but possibly lost sight of in the mass of details.

The Crisis

Founded—November, 1911 (without capital, save that an editor and office rent were furnished free).

1912—Average monthly net-paid circulation—22,000 copies.

1915—Average monthly net-paid circulation—32,156 copies.

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Excuse this crowing. We cannot help it. We feel that way.

Next: Will you not help us to write on this record:

"1917—*Net-paid circulation*, 50,000?"

If every other reader will secure us one *new* subscriber by July 1, the thing is done.

Will *you* promise?

If so, drop us a postal card.

ENGLAND AND THE NEGRO

A BUMPTIOUS colored correspondent from Canada has taken the CRISIS to task for daring to criticize England's attitude toward the Negro. At the same time, there come to us several extremely interesting communications. For instance, Dr. Wilfred Duhaney, of Kingston, Jamaica, writes that on applying to the Department of Immigration, Australia, he was officially informed that the High Commissioner "is now in receipt of a reply from the Minister regretting that he is unable to see his way to grant authority to you to enter and remain permanently in Australia. I am to explain that the matter of admission of colored immigrants into Australia is regulated by the application of the dictation test prescribed by the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1901-1912.

"This test may be applied in an European language at the discretion of the officer who applies it and is intended to act as a bar to the entrance of colored immigrants.

"The department has no authority to express any opinion as to whether an alteration of the law relating to the subject will be made after the close of the war, but it appears unlikely."

Sir H. H. Johnston, writing in the *New Statesman* says:

"It is a scandal when we think of the high ideals of the British Empire, so much mouthed on platforms by ministers who know nothing whatever by actual experience of our colonies, that there is no university in any part of British Africa (except, perchance, Egypt and the Sudan) wherein a black man or a colored man, a Negro or a Negroid, can pursue his education on the highest planes and acquire those degrees as doctor of medicine, surgeon, lawyer, scientist, or musician, which are considered absolutely necessary for the lawful practicing of certain careers."

And finally, a student of medcine at McGill University, Canada, writes:

"In the present crisis, a great number of Negroes from Canada, the West Indies and Africa are shedding their blood in the allied armies for the maintenance and further development of the British Empire. One can hardly conceive that the medical department of the most distinguished university in Canada, an integral part of the British Empire, a democratic country, would debar British Negroes who had satisfied their matriculation requirements, and who had received permission to come over for the 1916-17 session. Yet this is what has been practically done for they have told all of the colored men

who matriculated this year that they would admit them with this proviso: 'They must leave at the end of their third year as the university cannot give them their full clinical work on account of the objection to their presence in the hospitals by their governors on account of their color.' "

We would humbly suggest that our Canadian friend use some of his explosive force at home.

THE TUSKEGEE RESOLUTIONS

AS to the resolutions of the Tuskegee conference touching the migration of Negro labor to the North the CRISIS confesses itself to have been in a quandary for the simple reason that we did not know what the resolutions said. A telegr m to Tuskegee has brought the full text just as we go to press.

The southern white papers assert editorially and in their news columns that the chief burden of the Tuskegee resolutions is advice to the Negro not to migrate from the South. From this advice, it goes without saying, that the CRISIS absolutely dissents. On the other hand, certain spokesmen for Tuskegee assert that the resolutions simply deprecate any mass movement of Negro labor and call for better treatment on the part of the South.

As a matter of fact, the Tuskegee resolutions may be thus analyzed: out of fifteen inches of printed matter the following subjects are treated:

The Boll-Weevil and Floods, one inch; "Advice to remain in the South," five inches; "Diversified Farming," one and one-half inches; "A Plea to the South in Behalf of the Negro," two and one-half inches; "Lack of Enforcement of the Law," one-half inch; "Congratulating the South and Urging Co-operation of Races," three and one-half inches.

With the subject matter of the various resolutions we have no quarrel. In few cases do we dissent from the statements, taken by themselves; but we do solemnly believe that any system of Negro leadership that today devotes ten times as much space to the advantages of living in the South as it gives to lynching and lawlessness is inexcusably blind.

O SEA, THAT KNOWEST THY STRENGTH

卐 卐 BY MARY EFFIE LEE 卐 卐

HAST thou been known to sing,
O sea, that knowest thy strength?
Hast thou been known to sing?
Thy voice, can it rejoice?
Naught save great sorrowing,
To me, thy sounds incessant
Do express, naught save great sorrowing.

Thy lips, they daily kiss the sand
In wanton mockery.
Deep in thine awful heart
Thou dost not love the land.
Thou dost not love the land,
O sea, that knowest thy strength.

"These sands, these listless, helpless,
Sun-gold sands, I'll play with these,
Or crush them in my white-fanged hands
For leagues, to please
The thing in me that is the Sea,
Intangible, untamed,
Untamed and wild,
And wild and weird and strong!"

THE NEW DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By J. C. WRIGHT

AFTER purchasing their freedom, George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Moses Liverpool came to the District of Columbia, and in 1807 erected a one-story frame school house for the education of colored people. This school was placed under the charge of a white teacher, and two years later, in 1809, the first colored teacher opened her school.

The total Negro population of Washington at this time was 1,498; and as only 494 were free colored people, including about 125 children, only this number could take advantage of the provisions made by the founders of the school, it being a crime to teach slaves.

About 1818, under the direction of the "Resolute Beneficial Society," a school was opened with the avowed purpose of giving instruction to those who were not able to pay for it, thereby affording the first free school for colored children in the district.

A number of private and pay schools were successfully conducted in Washington for nearly half a century; but toward the close of the war, the large increase of the colored population in the district and their destitute condition attracted public attention, and secured for them much assistance from public-spirited people, resulting in the free school becoming a fixture in Washington.

"From such aid there were, in the spring of 1864, 11 schools with 21 teachers and 1,000 pupils; in the school year 1864-5, 27 schools with 61 teachers and 3,588 pupils; in 1865-6, 40 schools with 72 teachers and 3,930 pupils; in 1866-7, 55 schools with 75 teachers and 3,427 pupils." (Superintendent Cook's report, 1874-5.)

May 21, 1862, Congress passed an act providing that ten per centum of all the taxes collected from the property owned by Negroes in the District of Columbia should be set aside for the purpose of maintaining free schools for the colored children of the district. This was the beginning of free schools for colored children supported by public money.

June 25, 1864, the law of 1862 was so amended that the educational fund of the District of Columbia should be divided between the white and colored schools in such proportion as the number of colored children in the district between the ages of six and seventeen should bear to the white children of like age.

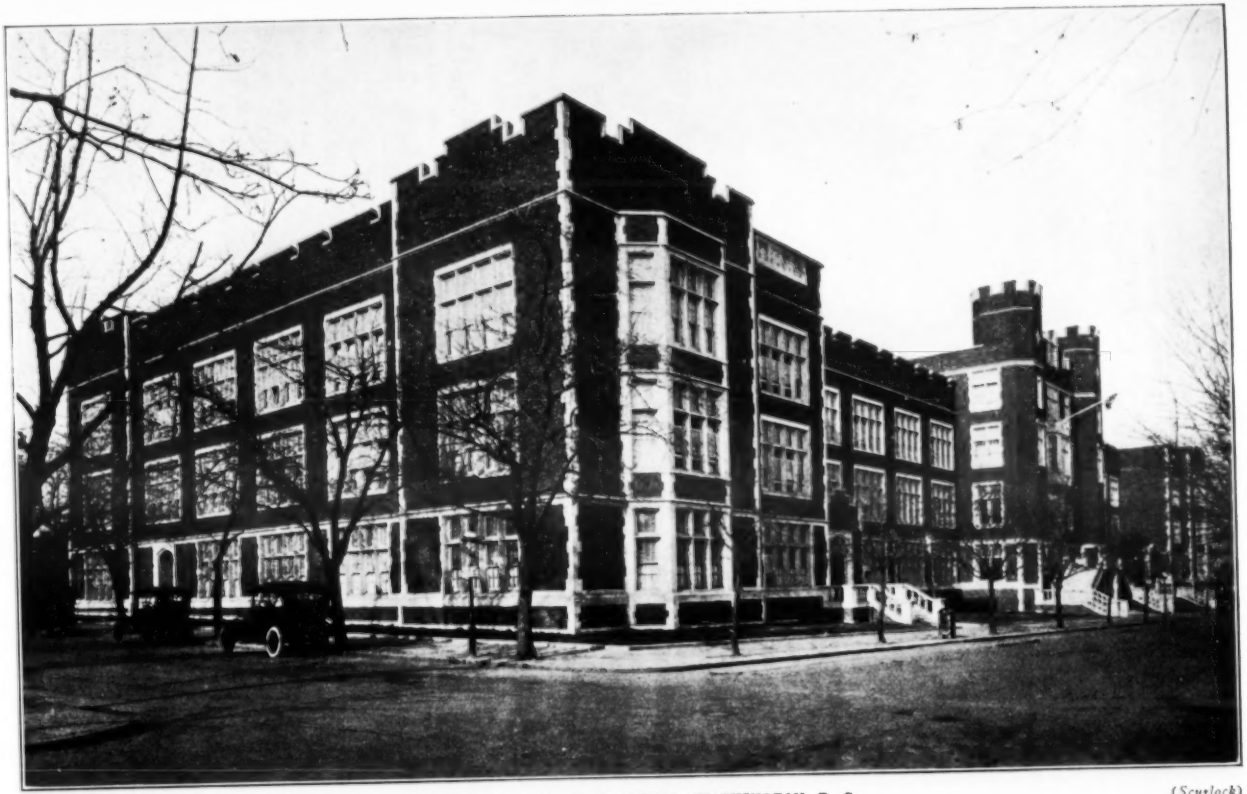
In 1870 the High School was organized. It was first located in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, then it was moved to Stevens, from there to Summer, later to Miner, then to M street, where it remained until the erection of the present Dunbar High School. When organized the school was a preparation High School; and the first class from this school should have graduated in the year of 1874-5, but the members of this class, as well as the class following, were appointed to teacherships before completing the course. As a result of this action on the part of the trustees, the first class graduated in 1877, with eleven members. The Academic and Business Departments of the M Street High School last June graduated a class of 112.

From the beginning, herein set forth, the public schools for Negro youth in Washington have developed until they now have 1 Assistant Superintendent, 4 Supervising Principals, 3 Normal and High School Principals, 51 school buildings—including Normal, High, Manual Training and Vocational Schools—573 Teachers, and an enrollment of 18,444 pupils.

The last addition to the Negro schools of Washington is the Dunbar High School, which replaces the old M Street High School, and was first occupied the second of October last. Mr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, A.B., Oberlin, 1902, and LL.B. Howard, 1909, is the principal, and has under him a faculty of 48 teachers, many of them being graduates from the leading colleges and universities of the country—2 matrons, 13 janitors, 1 engineer and 4 assistant engineers.

The course of study includes all the academic and business subjects taught in similar schools of accredited standing, as well as domestic science, printing, physical training and military science. The enrollment is 1,149 pupils.

The Dunbar High School is a brick, stone-trimmed building of Tudor architecture, and has a frontage of 401 feet. The building and equipment, exclusive of



THE NEW DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Greatest Negro High School in the World

(Scurlock)

ground, cost $550,000, and is regarded by many to be the finest public educational institution for colored students in the country. The auditorium has a large stage, and a seating capacity for 1,500, with provision made for presenting motion pictures.

Among the innovations offered are a pipe organ for the auditorium, a large swimming pool, and a lunch-room, having a modern kitchen for the preparation of hot foods, and tables and seats for 350 students.

Five pianos are provided for the music department, also large gymnasiums for both boys and girls, with dressing rooms furnished with shower baths and the most up-to-date equipment, and balconies provided for visitors.

A printing plant, with an equipment valued at $4,000, is another attraction. A banking department, with its necessary safe and windows, and modern facilities for bookkeeping and accounting, has been installed for classes in business practice.

The school also has a department for instruction in domestic science, which includes a dining-room and living-room having modern furniture so that the girls may learn by actual experience how to lay a table, arrange furniture, and keep house.

Practically the entire basement floor is devoted to laboratories and lecture rooms for teaching botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. The school has a particularly fine set of apparatus for physics, which is the result of many years' collection. A wireless outfit is to be added in the immediate future.

Drawing rooms occupy the third floor, while on the second floor is a spacious library complete in appointments, with a capacity for 4,337 volumes, and improved library facilities for the accommodation of 185 students. On the first floor is the administration offices, and a study hall with a seating capacity for 106 students.

The Cadets have a large armory under the auditorium, the space allotted being sufficient for several companies, and also a rifle range for target practice.

The school has 35 class rooms, 5 retiring rooms, an emergency room, 7 locker rooms, and locker accommodation for 1,500 students. A greenhouse and roof garden are yet under construction, and it is hoped that this year an appropriation may be secured for building a stadium in the rear of the school.

The school was named the Dunbar High School by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the seventeenth of January, of the present year, in honor of Paul Laurence Dunbar.

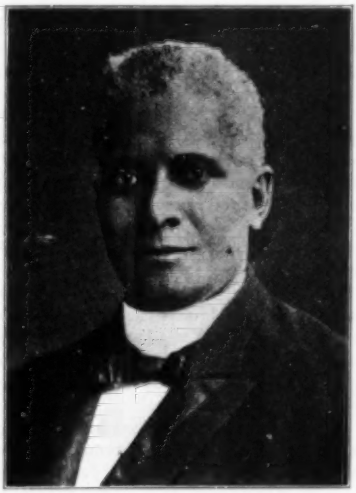
TO THE DUNBAR HIGH SCHOOL (A Sonnet)

By ANGELINA W. GRIMKÉ

AND she shall be the friend of youth for aye:
Of quick'ning youth whose eyes have seen the gleam;
Of youth between whose tears and laughter stream
Bright bows of hope; of youth, audacious, gay,
Who dares to know himself a Caesar, say,
A Shakespeare or a Galahad. The dream
To him is real; and things are as they seem,
For Beauty veils from him the feet of clay.

How holy and how wonderful her trust—
Youth's friend—and, yes, how blest. For down the west
Each day shall go the sun, and time in time
Shall die, the unborn shall again be dust;

HEROES OF DEATH



THE LATE BISHOP WALTERS

ALEXANDER WALTERS

THE death of Alexander Walters, senior bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church, on February 1, 1917, deprives the Negro race of a forceful figure. It is unfortunate that Bishop Walter's biography, "My Life and Work" (F. H. Revell Company), was not begun until he was too sick really to finish it properly. The part, therefore, covering his active life, his courageous but unsuccessful attempt to divide the Negro vote, his connection with the Afro-American Council and other matters of that sort—are treated only in a fragmentary and unsatisfactory manner. On the other hand, we do have an instructive picture of the early life of an American Negro preacher of the better type.

Alexander Walters was born at Bardstown, Ky., August 1, 1858, in a little room behind the kitchen of the leading hotel. He was of Negro descent but also had in his veins some of the best blood of Kentucky and was possibly a blood-relative of Abraham Lincoln. His formal schooling was limited; two terms in a private local school, one term in the school taught in the frame church of his town and finally, several terms under Rowan Wickliffe, who turned the boy's attention definitely toward the ministry. Then his education stopped for a while. He worked on a farm, was a river hand and a waiter in a hotel.

His "conversion" had best be told in his own words:

"I received my first religious awakening, when but a small boy, on reading the Book of Revelation. I felt sure that I was doomed to be lost. About this time, dreaming for two nights in succession of the Judgment Day and the horrors thereof, I was so frightened that I began to pray in earnest."

In 1879 he was ordained deacon and soon became a full-fledged country preacher. After that his rise in the church was rapid. He held many charges in Kentucky and California.

Then comes further religious experience:

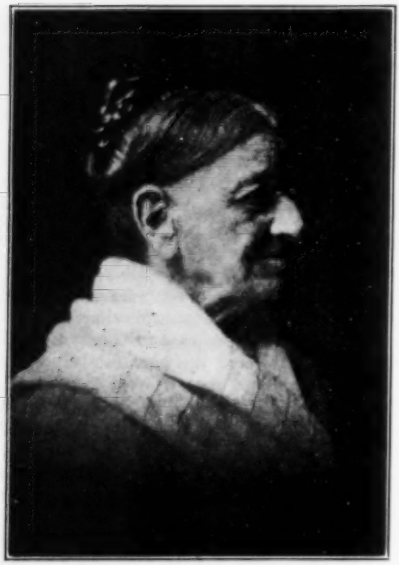
"On Saturday night, while upon my knees making preparation for the Sabbath service, I had what I suppose some people would call a vision. It seemed that someone in spirit-form entered the room, proffering to me an exalted office; I realized that it was the bishopric of the church. I shrank from the responsibility and said, 'I am not sufficiently prepared to accept such a sacred office.' Assurance was given me of divine help and constant guidance and assistance of the Holy Spirit. I thereupon burst into tears, and said: 'Thy will be done.'"

In 1892, at the General Conference which met at Pittsburg, Pa., Alexander Walters was elected bishop of the church amid great enthusiasm, at the age of thirty-four. Here his public career began and it is so well-known to our readers that it need not here be discussed.

Personally, Bishop Walters was peculiarly pleasing, anxious to make friends and disliking to offend anyone. He was at the same time impulsive and enthusiastic; these characteristics combine to explain all that one could say in praise and in blame of this striking figure of Negro-American history.

CAROLINE PUTNAM

ON Friday, January 19, in Baltimore, Md., at one of the cemeteries, was cremated the body of Miss Caroline Putnam,



THE LATE CAROLINE PUTNAM

who died at Lottsburgh, Va., where she had been laboring among the colored people for some forty years. She was a New England woman, educated, refined, highly cultivated, with a taste for all that is best in literature, in art, in life. And yet such was her interest in the uplift of our poor struggling race, that she left her home and friends and all the delightful associations which contact with them meant to her, and went down to a section of Virginia which was greatly in need of help. And there she remained for forty years, living in the simplest way, content to endure the privations and the hardships which necessarily went along with the work which she had undertaken, with never a word of complaint, but with only a great joy filling her soul because she was able to be helpful to those people. Even when age began to creep on her and it seemed best, by some of her friends, for her to get into more comfortable surroundings, still she preferred to remain at the old post of duty. There she had given the best days of her life, there she was happiest, and there she wanted to remain. And it was there, in the providence of God, that the great silence fell upon her.

I knew her well. She was often at our home and at our table, and many delightful moments we have spent together. She was one of the saints of God,—one of the noblest of womankind. Utterly forgetful was she of herself, with one great desire filling her soul, the desire to be of service to this struggling Negro race. Everything that she had she gladly laid on the altar of her devotion. She not only gave herself absolutely to the uplift of our race, but she also burned with righteous indignation at every act of injustice and oppression from which it suffered. So completely had she identified herself with us that when tidings of her death reached me I found myself saying, "Well, we have lost one of *our* noblest women," forgetting entirely that she was white and not colored.

In Lottsburgh before the body was removed to Baltimore to be cremated, the simple people, whom she had served so long and well, met and paid the last tribute of respect to her memory,—a memory that will ever be precious to them.

In contrast with these simple services, on Saturday, following the cremation ceremonies in Baltimore, another funeral took place in Washington, D. C.,—the funeral of Admiral Dewey. The services were held in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It was attended by the President of the United States, by the members of his Cabinet, by both Houses of Congress, by the Judges of the Supreme Court, by great officials of the Army and Navy, by foreign Ambassadors and other celebrities, and the body was escorted to its last resting place by a great procession. The avenue was also thronged by thousands of citizens. It was a magnificent and impressive display. And all, to do honor to a man, whose most conspicuous service, the thing that stands out most prominently in his career, and that gave him the great notoriety which he enjoyed, was the sending to the bottom of the Bay of Manila a few wooden war vessels belonging to Spain, with whom we were then at war.

As between the services rendered by the great Admiral and this humble, self-effacing, God-fearing, and man-loving worker at Lottsburgh, as looked at from the Divine standpoint, as measured by the higher standard of service as set forth in the life and character of Jesus, who went about doing good, who was the friend of publicans and sinners, and who came not to be ministered unto but to minister and to give Himself for others, there is, it seems to me, no compari-

son. She was laid to rest very simply, very sweetly, with no outward display of pomp and power, but on the other side, we may be sure that all the hosts of Heaven were there to greet her, after such a life of self-denying service to the humble black folk among whom she lived her simple and beautiful life. She may have occupied a very humble place in the estimation of the great ones on earth, but very different is the estimate put upon her by the One who said, "In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me." In the "Who's Who," which God is preparing, this noble woman will be sure to have a conspicuous place.

One by one, the old friends of the race are leaving us. There are not a great many of the stamp of Caroline Putnam left. Let us cherish their memory; let us hold them ever in grateful remembrance.

F. J. GRIMKE.

THE HEGIRA

BY G. DOUGLAS JOHNSON

OH, black man, why do you northward roam and leave all the farmlands bare?
Is your house not warm, tightly thatched from storm, and a larder replete your share?
And have you not schools fit with books and with tools, the steps of your young to guide?
Then—what do you seek in the North cold and bleak, 'mid the whirl of its teeming tide?

I have toiled in your cornfields and parched in the sun, I have bowed beneath your load of care;
I have patiently garnered your bright golden grain in seasons of storm and fair;
I have lifted a smile to your glowering gloom while my wounded heart, quivering, bled;
Trailing mute in your wake as your rosy-dawns break, I have curtained the mound of my dead.

While my children are taught in the schools you have wrought, they are blind to the sheen of the sky,
For the brand of your hand casts a pall o'er the land that enshadows the gleam of the eye.
My sons deftly sapped of the brawn-hood of man, self-rejected and impotent stand;
My daughters unhaloed, unhonored, undone, feed the lust of a dominant land.

Unstrange is the pathway to Calvary's Hill, —oft I wend in my dumb agony
Up its perilous height, in the pale morning light, to dissever my own from the tree.
I would not remember, yet cannot forget, how to hearts beating true to your own,
You've tortured, and wounded, and filtered their blood, 'til a budding *Hegira* has blown.

And, so I'm away where the sky-line of day lifts the arch of its rain-bow on high—
From the land of my birth, where the low mounds of earth lift their impotent arms to the sky.
For the soul of me yearns with a passion that burns for the reach of the ultimate star
In the land of the North, where the leaven of worth flings the infinite portals ajar!

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE ANTI-LYNCHING CAMPAIGN

THE LOVING CUP

Given by the N. A. A. C. P. to the Brave Sheriff Eley of Lima, Ohio, Who Prevented a Lynching. The Governor of Ohio Presented the Cup.

THE ATTEMPTED LYNCHING OF LUBE MARTIN.

An N. A. A. C. P. Investigation.

LUBE MARTIN is a colored man who lives at Murray, Calloway County, Ky., in the regions where the night riders have had full sway. In the same city lived a white man, Guthrie Diuguid. He was the policeman of the town. In the spring of 1916 he declared that certain white people had hired Lube Martin to kill him. He was so insistent in repeating this story that his friends feared he was "cracked." Finally, when he went before the city council and demanded protection, he was forced to resign his position. He then became a road supervisor and apparently forgot the alleged plot against his life.

Diuguid, however, had meanwhile sent word to Martin that he would kill him on sight. Martin succeeded in dodging him for a long time. Finally, on January 9, 1917, the two met. Diuguid shot at Martin four or five times and when Martin saw that further dodging was impossible, he shot and killed Diuguid.

Lube Martin was immediately arrested and assigned a white attorney, J. P. Holt. Holt was a shrewd man and took his job seriously. He told the court that two principal witnesses were not present to testify and that he wanted a continuance of the case. The Kentucky law is curious in this respect: if a defendant asks for a continuation because of the absence of a material witness, the prosecution may keep the trial from being postponed by admitting the alleged testimony of the absent person as *TRUE*. This the prosecution did in Martin's case, thereby admitting that Diuguid had threatened to kill Martin and had drawn a pistol on him first. The trial, therefore, was fixed to go on the next day and undoubtedly the black man would have been condemned to death; but Holt found another witness and declared that that witness would swear that Diuguid shot first when he saw Martin. This the prosecution could not admit.

On the morning of January 10, one thousand of the mountain whites came into Murray to see Martin condemned to death and then to lynch him. They crowded into the new $75,000 court house and heard Judge Charles H. Bush say that the trial had been

THE COURT HOUSE, MURRAY, KY.

GOVERNOR STANLEY OF KENTUCKY

postponed and that the prisoner had been taken to Hopkinsville. Immediately the mob went wild.

"Give us the nigger or we'll hang the judge," they said.

Evidently the judge believed what they said, because he forthwith signed an order to bring the prisoner back to town. Meantime, somebody thought of the governor. They telephoned to Louisville and found him, but the governor had no militia because the militia had been sent to Texas. He came, however, without militia. When he walked into Murray next morning, he saw the judge and the timid commonwealth's attorney, D. P. Smith. The stores had been open all night and when the governor got to the courthouse, things looked pretty bad. But Governor Stanley took his stand boldly and told the mob the difference between a savage and a civilized community. He asserted that every member of a lynching mob was a murderer. He told them that the judge and the commonwealth's attorney had agreed to produce the accused there and that he had countermanded the order, that he alone was responsible, and that if anybody was going to be lynched, it would have to be he. The mad and hungry looking backwoodsmen were impressed.

One of them yelled, "Say, Gov., you've got the guts; I'm fer yer."

Finally, it was agreed that the trial should be postponed until February 19.

Thus Lube Martin has been saved from the mob—at least temporarily. As to justice for a man who killed his assailant in self-defense, that, even in Kentucky, is quite another story.

Men of the Month

A SOCIAL LEADER

THE late Mrs. Andrew F. Hilyer, who died December 14, 1916, in Washington, D. C., held a favored place in the musical, literary and social life of her race.

Mrs. Hilyer was born in Washington, D. C., and educated in the city public schools. Later she became a teacher of music. She was married to Mr. Andrew F. Hilyer in 1886, and their home on Howard University Hill has been for more than thirty years a center of influence for movements for social uplift. It was her devotion to the highest ideals in music that led to the organizing of the S. Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society which brought that noted composer to this country on two occasions. She was also one of the organizers of the Treble Clef and The Booklovers Clubs, two study organizations that have had continuous existence for more than twenty-three years.

Her soul encompassed all mankind and radiated hope and inspiration to all who met her. Beside her husband, she leaves a son, Mr. Gale P. Hilyer, of Minneapolis, Minn., and a daughter, Kathleen, who is a student of the Dunbar High School, Washington, D. C.

THE LATE J. E. BUSH THE LATE B. H. STILLYARD ALBERTUS BROWN

MOSAIC TEMPLARS' BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK

MISS C. E. HALL THE LATE J. A. CRAWFORD THE LATE MRS. A. F. HILYER

A YOUNG LAWYER

MR. ALBERTUS BROWN was born in Washington, D. C., September 17, 1880. He attended the Washington public schools. For nearly eight years he earned his living by selling newspapers. Just at the close of the first McKinley campaign he stopped school and went to work as a messenger boy at Republican National Headquarters. There, when he had mastered shorthand and typewriting, he was assigned to Senator Marcus A. Hanna's private office, where he was given entire charge of the Senator's pension work, etc.

Mr. Brown during this time decided to study law and entered the law course offered at night by Howard University. He graduated in 1904 and shortly thereafter was admitted to practice in the District of Columbia. In 1908 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he has built up a substantial practise at the Toledo Bar. His practise is largely criminal and he is credited with having defended successfully some very difficult cases.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Toledo Bar Association, has appeared in all the Toledo courts, and has been admitted to the U. S. Federal Court of the Northern District of Ohio. By appointment of Mayor Milroy Brown he was named as Acting Police Judge of Toledo for October 9 and 10, 1916, and during these two days he handled eighty cases. It was the first time a colored man had acted in this capacity.

A USEFUL PHYSICIAN

THE late Mr. Baswell H. Stillyard was born of slave parentage in Maryland, in 1847. He was an ambitious and self-taught man. He would sit up at night in a fireless room wrapped in a quilt that he might learn how to read and write. After going to Albany, N. Y., he became desirous of learning the profession of a physician, and after private study was able to go to Troy, N. Y., and take the examination for the practise of medicine. In October, 1882, he went to Wheeling, W. Va. He has for a number of years been president of the Board of Trustees of the Simpson's M. E. Church. He joined the Masonic Order in 1875 and had received the highest degrees of that Order. He was an ex-member of the City Council, having served in this body with credit to himself and to his race. During his term as councilman the elimination of the Wheeling Turf Exchange was accomplished and although he was offered bribes to cast his vote for its retention he refused them and cast his vote against its survival. He was at all times devoted to the principles of justice, liberty and equality. He is survived by a wife, relatives and many friends. In his death Wheeling has lost one of her best citizens, the church a pillar of support, and the race a strong helper.

A POLITICIAN

THE late John E. Bush was born in Tennessee in 1858. His family moved to Arkansas during the war. Mr. Bush was educated in the schools of Little Rock and first became a teacher. In 1875 he became a railway mail clerk and in 1896 he was made receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Little Rock, a position which he held until 1913, when he was dismissed by President Wilson.

Thirty-five years ago Mr. Bush and his fellow postal clerks founded an industrial insurance society called the "Mosaic Templars." This organization has to-day a membership of over 75,000 and assets of $212,859. It has paid over $800,000 to beneficiaries and is admitted to do business in four states. Its headquarters, in Little Rock, was built by a Negro contractor and Negro labor at a cost of $68,000. It is of steel and brick and contains stores, offices, auditorium and theatre.

Mr. Bush died recently and was estimated to be worth $150,000.

A YOUNG LEADER

THE late Joshua A. Crawford, who recently died in Boston, Mass., was well known among colored citizens. He was interested in matters of social and civic uplift and had worked often and seriously for reform movements in politics. He died while still a comparatively young man and will be missed in the life of his group.

A WOMAN LAWYER

MISS CAROLINE E. HALL, after receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law, at Howard University, last June, successfully passed a very rigid three-day examination and was admitted to practise law before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, June 30. She is the first colored woman to achieve this distinction.

Miss Hall is a native of Peoria, Ill.

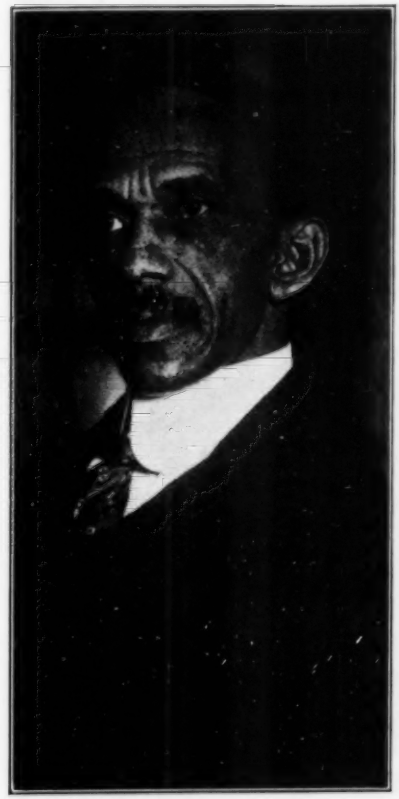
(*Central News*)

Barnard's Statue of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(*Underwood and Underwood*)

POLLARD
That's All!

The Latest Portrait of
LIEUT.-COL. YOUNG



(Underwood and Underwood)
DR. E. P. ROBERTS

MRS. G. A. ROBINSON

TWO PUBLIC APPOINTEES

DR. EUGENE P. ROBERTS has recently been appointed by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel a member of the Board of Education of the City of New York to serve the full term of five years.

Dr. Roberts served as medical inspector for the Board of Health from 1898 to 1912 and has carried on a successful practise of his profession in the city for twenty-one years, specializing in lung and heart diseases. He was born in Louisburg, N. C., in 1870. He graduated from Lincoln University with the degrees of B.A. and M.A., and took his course in medicine at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and at the Flower Hospital.

Dr. Roberts much important civic and philanthropic work.

MRS. GEORGIA A. ROBINSON has been appointed to the office of policewoman in Los Angeles, Cal., by Chief of Police, Snively. She is the first colored woman in the United States to receive such an appointment, which is in connection with the juvenile bureau and comes under the Civil Service.

Mrs. Robinson is from Leadville, Colo. She worked for woman suffrage there before she was old enough to vote. In coming to Los Angeles she has been even more active in civic and political affairs. She has been the treasurer of the Los Angeles Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ever since its organization; in fact, she is one of the organizers.

1. CODY HOSPITAL CORPS, MACON, GA.

2. E. D. WILLIAMS' "MOVIE" AT LAS CRUCES, N. MEX.

3. NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ALPHA PHI ALPHA, RICHMOND, VA.

4. THE CHAMPION ARMY BASEBALL TEAM, HAWAII.

5. A MACHINE GUN DETAIL, WITH PERSHING

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

FROM Solomon T. Plaatje's "Sechuana Proverbs:"

"Can the moon laugh at the sun and say, 'You are white'?"

"O! the trumpets we used to blow."

"We old folk are the real modern people."

"Children converse with God."

"When a clever doctor fails, try one less clever."

"There is no country without its fools."

"Alone I am not strong, but beside a rock I am."

We have received the following collections of poems: "Daddy's Love," by I. W. Underhill, a blind writer of Philadelphia; "Lowly Songs," by C. H. D. Este, of Montreal, Canada; "A White Song and a Black One," by Joseph F. Cotter, of Louisville, Ky.; "Mammy's Cracklin' Bread and Other Poems," by Theodore H. Shackelford, Philadelphia, Pa.

The New England Baptist Convention continues to issue its excellent annual report on the state of the country. The monthly "Colored Teacher," published at Wilberforce and edited by F. A. McGinnis, has much good matter. Dr. S. Brady, of Tuskegee Institute, has issued a pamphlet on "Household Chemistry for Negro Girls." The "Handbook of the A. M. E. Church," compiled by R. C. Ransom and J. R. Hawkins, is an excellent publication and should be in every library.

The January number of the *Journal of Negro History* contains a most interesting article by Henry E. Baker on "The Negro in the Field of Invention."

The "Life and Times of Booker T. Washington," by B. F. Riley, is the "diplomatic" history of Mr. Washington's life. Nothing of controversy is allowed to appear. Indeed, the account of the Roosevelt luncheon is quite too diplomatic for easy mental consumption:

Washington came at the time named, and while the conversation was in progress the President's luncheon was brought to his office on a large waiter. Remarking that there was sufficient for both, Mr. Roosevelt offered to share with his caller.

It is quite needless to say that this account is flatly untrue. Mr. Washington was formally invited to dinner at night and went in full dress.

The *Outlook* has a picture of Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton Institute, in Africa, with this explanation (the italics are ours):

"While there one of the party noticed that a group of Zulu boys had, without saying anything, and without anything being said to them, without knowing who Dr. Frissell was nor understanding a word of English, but apparently *just attracted by his personality as a dog sometimes is by that of a stranger who is fond of dogs*, attached themselves to him and were accompanying him, and she took this snap-shot."

THE EXODUS

THE reality of the Negro exodus is now generally acknowledged. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

Two equally absurd charges have been circulated to account for the presence of so many Negroes out of their usual latitude. One is that they have been brought North "to fight organized labor" and the other is that the nefarious republicans imported them to carry the doubtful states; not a single, solitary case of the use of the Negroes for either purpose has been proven.

And the Rutland, Vt., *Herald* tells us:

The Negro problem in the South has changed somewhat in the last fifty years. It is not so much now a question as to what shall be done with them as it is what shall be done without them.

Meantime, the Charleston *News and Courier* is quite serene:

The significance of the present movement is to be found not in the conditions in the North which are taking the Negroes there, but in the conditions in the South which make the Negroes ready to go. The situation, as the *News and Courier* has pointed out repeatedly, is simply that as the boll weevil compels the cutting of the cotton acreage, thousands of Negroes are bound to be thrown out of employment. They are here only because they were needed in the cultivation of cotton.

Colored people, themselves, have been speaking out very clearly in the South, both in the colored and white press. A colored college president writes in the Montgomery *Advertiser*:

The truth is, these Negroes who are leaving the South in large numbers and others who are thinking of going, do not want to go. They prefer to remain here. But they want something to eat and to wear. They want a brighter future held out to them; they want to be reasoned with by their landlords, and want things made plain to them in the adjustment of yearly accounts; they

want to be protected against lynching and personal abuse; they want better treatment on the farms, on the common carriers, and in public places in general.

A colored rural school paper, the Fort Valley (Ga.) *Uplift*, states:

Many Negroes also desire to go north with the hope of having better school facilities for their children. It is a fact, acknowledged by practically all well-informed men, that the public schools for Negroes, especially in the country districts where the great masses of Negroes live, with very rare exceptions, amount to practically nothing. Indeed, we have more than once heard intelligent men express the belief that the little money expended on them was wasted. A letter received by the principal of this institution a few days ago may give some light on this phase of the question. A farmer from a nearby county wrote: "We want you to please recommend a good teacher for our school. We has a good school with about fifty pupils and wants a good teacher." The principal replied asking him to state what salary would be paid and what the teacher would be charged for board. He replied promptly, saying: "I saw the superintender last night and he told me that the wagers of all the teachers had been cut from $16.80 to $14.40 a month." When we remember that the teacher must pay board out of this salary, we can easily surmise just about the kind of a teacher they will get. It must be remembered, too, that $14.40 per month is the only expenditure of any kind that the public school authorities will make for the fifty children who will attend this school for about four months in each year and for twenty-five to fifty others in the same districts who will not attend at all.

But the real reasons of the exodus are even deeper and more fundamental than this. The ancient gentleman who, under the pseudonym of Savoyard, is the Washington correspondent of several white southern papers, writes:

Your northern man can never be made to understand the good-fellowship and affection that exists between the southern white and the Negro.

Perhaps the following extract from a South Carolina colored paper, the *Pee Dee Watchman*, may enlighten both Savoyard and his northern friends:

The first great shock and disturbance of the Negro's content in the South came when the suffrage was rudely and violently taken from him, his political rights absolutely destroyed and his civil and personal rights menaced and in great measure restricted and repressed.

Thousands desired to leave but could find no haven, no place where the demand for Negro labor was greater than the supply; in consequence, thereof, the movement of Negroes from the South to other parts of the country has been only a sort of drift of those who, from time to time, secured employment for themselves and their friends. With no hopeful future beckoning to them from other sections of the country, they settled down in the hope that following disfranchisement and Jim Crow car laws, there would be a period to discrimination in the dispensation of justice and discrimination everywhere where life is made easier for the white man and harder for the Negro.

The passage of years, however, has not brought to the Negro the realization of his hopes.

Fifty years from slavery finds the lines of oppression and restriction drawn tighter and tighter around the helpless Negro. Ku Klux murders and terrorism during the early days of Reconstruction was followed by political murders after Reconstruction, when the Negro no longer strove for political freedom and no excuse existed for violence. On that score mob law began its reign and the lynching of Negroes has become so common and usual that the lynching of a Negro by a mob no longer excites comment or even a passing notice. In many communities in the Southern States the punishment of Negroes by mobs is regarded as entirely proper and not a sufficient violation of law for sworn officers of the law to endeavor to apprehend the members of the mob and bring them before the bar of justice.

In candid and tragic truth it must be said that there is in the South no protection for the life or person of a Negro against the intent of the bloody-minded and lawless white man.

Even some southern white papers acknowledge the manifest reasons for the exodus. The Birmingham, Ala., *Ledger* says:

There is just one other thing: Treatment of the Negro by petty law officers. The shameful manner in which Negroes are handled by them is one of the most disgraceful things in the Southland. That the Negro resents this and would resent it more if he could, we know. That he will do the next best thing, go elsewhere if equal or greater opportunities for employment and freedom from wanton arrest invite him, we see taking place on a broad scale throughout the South.

Nevertheless, the Tuskegee farmers' conference declared:

"We recognize and appreciate the opportunities offered in the North to our people and the necessity which is compelling many of them to go there. Right here in the South, however, are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people," and then they proceeded to point out to the Negro farmer the facts that the South was just entering upon the greatest era of its development; that the Negro had gained a footing upon its soil here which it would be folly to relinquish; that the South

is the only section right now where a little land can be bought on practically self-imposed terms and for a small outlay.

The reception of Negroes in various parts of the North is interesting. The Springfield, Ohio, *News* says:

The Negroes who came north last fall are for the most part law-abiding. They compare favorably in every respect with the native Negro.

The Chicago *Daily News* reports that:

In the industrial field the colored population has invaded the labor market with a rush. Men and women of the race are being employed by thousands in business plants where a few years ago a colored person would not be admitted even as a visitor. To organized labor the growing problem of colored help is a disquieting augury of future storms. Chicago is one of the few cities in the United States where the colored man is not admitted to the trade unions, even though he may have a union card from some other city. Out of the union he is eligible as a strike breaker, and once he has shoved his foot over the "employes' entrance," the colored man often remains, even after the strike is settled.

A curious comment comes from the Hurtsboro, Ga., *Tribune*:

Instead of Hurtsboro being injured commercially by the exodus of colored it is the beneficiary, according to the records at the local banks and the postoffice.

More than 500 Negroes who formerly did their trading in Hurtsboro are at work in various parts of the country and, it is said, are drawing good pay for their labors. It is conservatively estimated that at least 400 of these Negroes send weekly remittances to their families left at home. The average remittance is about five dollars, making a total of about $2,000 that is spent each week with local merchants.

Hurtsboro bankers say they are handling checks of all sizes sent to Hurtsboro by Negroes. "It is an every day occurrence for us to cash these checks," stated the cashier of one of the banks.

The postoffice is doing a big business in the money order department. These orders come so fast it is impossible for the postoffice officials to keep sufficient cash on hand to handle them. Often it is necessary to go to a bank and secure the necessary cash.

REDUCING REPRESENTATION

THE introduction into Congress of a proposal to "make thorough inquiry into the laws governing the elections in the several states of the Union" has led to renewed discussion on the reduction of southern representation. Even the New York *Times* acknowledges that:

The South most certainly does possess an unfair advantage in having its non-voters counted as voters, so that a handful of Southerners are more potent than a great number of Northerners. It is one of the many inequalities in our patchwork system with which we have put up for the sake of peace and the interests of the nation as a whole.

The Brooklyn *Standard-Union* says:

In at least eleven of the Southern States there is no such thing as government by the majority of the people on all national and many local questions. The Negro vote, although a native American vote, is entirely suppressed in these states, and one existing amendment to the Federal Constitution, the Fourteenth, is a dead letter.

The Wheeling, W. Va., *Intelligencer* states:

In the recent election the eleven states constituting the Solid South cast a total popular vote amounting to 1,563,939, while the State of New York alone cast 56,000 more, or 1,619,997, but the latter only delivered 45 electoral votes to 126 of the Southern States. Is that fair? Is it strictly legal? This is something that concerns the whole country and not the individual whims of the Southern Democracy which suppresses the Negro vote for its own advantage and the disadvantage of the North.

From the Newark, N. J., *Evening Star*:

The explanation of the preposterous method which gives Louisiana, for instance, an elector for every 7,700 voters, and Kansas one for every 59,200, is found in the fact that electoral votes are apportioned on the basis of congressional representation, each state having as many electors as it has members of the two houses of Congress.

But congressmen are apportioned according to total population and not according to the number of voters. And so it comes about that the South, with its immense non-voting population of Negroes, deprived of the ballot by "grandfather clauses" in constitutions or by other ways of evading the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal organic law, possesses vastly more than its fair share in determining the Presidency.

And on the same basis of argument the South has too much voice in national legislation.

The Des Moines, Iowa, *Capital* adds:

This country has continued this injustice for over fifty years.

You can make a campaign in Dakota or Nebraska or in Montana or Kansas, but you cannot make a campaign in the Solid South, in the Confederate States, as they were. One of two things ought to be done. These Southern States ought to be deprived of a large number of electoral votes. They have disfranchised the Negro by one process or another; yet the Negro is counted as a voter and a man in the distribution of members of Congress and members of the electoral college. The South ought not to have the

benefit of the Negro in making up their representation in Congress, or else they ought not to have power to disfranchise him.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

If the Negro does not vote his vote ought not be counted. Especially it ought not to be counted for the side he would vote against if he were allowed to vote. Negroes are traditionally Republican. In the South not only are they not allowed to vote but their uncast votes are counted for the Democratic candidates.

The South is taking careful notice and the Houston, Texas, *Post* states:

There are in the South about 7,000,000 males of voting age, of whom less than 2,000,000 vote in the Presidential election. Of the 5,000,000 non-voters, the majority are white.

The problem will be solved some day, but not through Federal interference or the punitive reduction of southern representation in Congress. Already, much complaint is heard among southern white men against the election laws. These laws will be modified in time and intelligent Negroes of character will not only be permitted to vote, but encouraged to do so in many of the states.

The encouragement, however, will not come from Mississippi. The Yazoo, Miss., *Sentinel* has this letter from a "White Line Democrat:"

In looking over the election table for Yazoo County in the last issue of your paper, I see that there were thirteen votes cast for Hughes at the Court House box. Upon inquiry from some of the election officers I learn that a number of these were Negroes, and this raises the question in my mind: "Are we to have a return of the Negro to politics in Yazoo County?"

In days gone by, Yazoo was pointed to as the one county with sufficient courage and manhood to eliminate the Negro from politics. It was Yazoo, headed by the late Major Wash Gibbs, who wrested the state from the domination of the Negro and carpetbaggers, by shouldering their muskets and standing at the polls in Jackson, with the solemn pledge that the first Negro that offered to vote would be met by a volley from their trusty rifles. . . .

There is dissatisfaction, too, among the poor whites as voiced in the Columbia, S. C., *State* by a defeated candidate for governor:

Since 1876 political fraud in this state has been common. I have seen fifty white men out vote five hundred Negroes. Such may be tolerated by them, applied to Negroes in politics, but when free-born white citizens attempt to apply them to free-born white citizens they will soon find a day of reckoning.

It is common to hear charges of election fraud from the stump in this state. The parties making the charges ought to know for they are in a position to know.

THE LYNCHING INDUSTRY

THE Birmingham, Ala., *News*, discussing the Negro exodus "in all kindliness and in the very deepest concern for the Negro's future," opines that:

It is high time that some great Negro Moses were appearing to direct this race back to the soil. The *News* not only expresses its deep conviction in this matter, but it believes the whole secret of the continuation of the Negro race lies in its return to the provinces, where it may live its own natural life away from the sharp competition of living with which it is utterly unfitted to cope. . . . . The African can serve himself and the land of his adoption best in agriculture.

We venture to suggest that the opinion of a successful Negro farmer, if obtainable on this point, might be of interest to the editor of the *News* and we would suggest that he address a letter to MR. ANTHONY CRAWFORD, ABBEVILLE, S. C.; or he might write the Rev. Richard Carroll of South Carolina, a Negro who has deep reverence for white folks, and get him to explain this statement which he recently made:

I have in mind now three Negro men who have accumulated much property in South Carolina—not in Abbeville County. One has 600 acres of land with debts all paid; 30 or 40 bales of cotton stored at his house. He has been ordered to leave under penalty of death. For three years these Negro men have been intimidated and threatened.

The editor, too, might get some information from the Atlanta *Independent*, which has this society note from Georgia:

In the counties of Randolph, Calhoun and Jasper, of our own state, the mobs have not been satisfied to lynch men, but have lynched innocent women. It is reported in Putnam County that a two-year-old child was destroyed in the home of a Negro woman because the mob could not find the mother, whom they desired to lynch. With these conditions obtaining and with a record of quite a dozen and a half Negroes lynched in our state this year and not a single member of the mobs indicted or punished, there can be no wonder that the Negro is moving to a country where he can at least expect to live out the days of his appointed time. With the white man building agricultural schools all over the state for the education of his children out of the money of the tax payers, without regard to race or color; with the double sessions crowded in the city schools for Negroes; with the half-paid and starved-out Negro school teachers; with the Negro tax payers and property owners driven from the polls on election day, in spite of the fact that there are not enough Negroes registered in Georgia to elect one

congressman against 250,000 or more registered white voters—these are causes that must be removed if the white man would have a peaceful, restful and industrious laboring class to till the soil, to work in the shops, in the factories, and in domestic service.

That lynching is a prime cause of the present Negro unrest in the South is admitted by all real students. As the Wilmington, Del., *Journal* says:

It will be noticed that not a lynching occurred in what may be called a Northern state. Nor do we think that anyone will wonder that Negroes are prone to leave Southern states in which Negro life is held so cheaply.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* adds:

Why worry over fifty Negroes lynched in a year, if as a consequence 250,000 bettered their condition by getting out of the lynching zone? Each one lost was a warning to 500. Mathematics always helps.

Most papers, however, express real concern over the continuance of this barbarity.

The Des Moines, Iowa, *Register* says:

For more than thirty years now the American people have accepted the barbaric penalties of unregulated vengeance in the South without doing anything and without saying very much. Is it not plain that we have a responsibility resting upon us here at home?

The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

The taunt of the recalled Turkish envoy calling on the United States to stop its lynching atrocities before it protested about Armenian massacres was not answered by the recall of the ambassador. The record of 1916 is a fresh challenge to the law-abiding citizens of the nation.

Meantime, the South, itself, has some strong words against lynching. The Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald* admits:

The figures show quite conclusively that the blood-lust of mobs is aroused more often by comparatively trifling infractions of the law than offenses against white women. Race hatred among the disorderly classes of white people is responsible for most of the lynchings.

The Valdosta, Ga., *Times* says:

It is only by educating the people and lifting them above savagery and barbarism, that we can expect them to look with abhorrence upon lynching and other crimes of that sort.

While a writer in the *Manufacturers' Record*, Baltimore, says:

It is not necessary to attempt to argue that the practice of the courts is so rotten that every citizen, of high or low degree, has lost absolutely all respect for the courts because they know that therein justice has long since ceased to be a known quantity, and that today there ranks injustice and farce long drawn out, under the guise of law, is the rule and not the exception . . .

In Texas, every chance under the sun is thrown around the criminal and every hindrance possible is thrown in the path of the state in its attempt to convict him of crime. The result is that lawyers of secondary legal ability are generally elected to the position of states attorneys, and they are bullragged to a finish by the attorneys for the defense.

We are glad to find in the Greenville, S. C., *News*, a frank admission of the real origin of lynching:

If the responsibility for lynching can be placed anywhere, it should be lodged at the door of the Republican party, which put the South under the yoke of the carpetbagger, the Negro and the scalawag. It put the reins of authority into the hands of the ignorant, the corrupt and the vicious, and thereby made it necessary for the white man to use lawlessness to secure the restoration of law and order. The lawless spirit in the South is directly traceable to that era and to that cause. We deplore lynching as much as anybody, North or South, and hope it is passing from us, but the origin of the condition is easily located. The Ku Klux has disappeared over the horizon of history, but his imitators of less heroic motive have not.

There you are. It was not "rough Border justice;" it was not the "violation of women" that started the lynching industry. It was simply the supposed necessity of disfranchising the Negro and "keeping him in his place"!

RECOGNITION

THE Boston *Herald*, speaking of the Tuskegee farmers' conference, says:

Why should abilities of this order seem exceptional in the Negro, but merely normal in the white? If we may trust Assistant Examiner Henry E. Baker, of the U. S. Patent Office, it is because of "the traditional attitude of the average American on the question of the capacity of the Negro for high scientific and technical achievement." Yet according to Mr. Baker, the black man has contributed with both brain and hand "very materially to the economic, industrial and financial development of our country." But the country does not know of it, partly because the patent office makes no mention of race, still more because the popular belief in Negro inferiority dies hard.

The New York *Evening Globe* says:

The appointment of a Negro as a member of the Board of Education by Mayor Mitchel

is a proper, if somewhat tardy, recognition of the claims of our large colored population to representation in this branch of the city government. No Negro has been a member of the board since the creation of the greater city. In Brooklyn, a Negro served as an education commissioner from 1894 to 1898, retiring when the city was consolidated.

Dr. E. P. Roberts, Mayor Mitchel's appointee, was formerly a medical inspector of the Board of Education. He has been interested in educational work for many years, and his appointment had the indorsement of the most prominent Negro educators in the country. Of his fitness for the position there is no question.

The Chicago *Herald* says:

A Negro youth, the son of a barber, is Chicago's most honored football player of the season of 1916. Pollard of Brown, a student earning his own livelihood while seeking education, has been accorded the highest recognition open to the college athlete.

Chosen by most of the sporting writers as a member of their group of stars, the Negro player has finally been named by Walter Camp as a member of his All-American eleven. The veteran Yale coach, of course, did no more than sanction a success already registered. As the leading member of a team which triumphed over Yale and Harvard, Pollard had hitherto been acclaimed as one of the great players of the year. But this final selection assured the barber's son his place in the annals of amateur sport.

The Chicago Negro is not the first Negro to reach this reward. A generation ago William H. Lewis of Boston, later an Assistant Attorney General of the United States, was a Harvard contribution to the All-American football team. Lewis first and now Pollard are inspiring examples to their fellows. They have proved that color is not an insuperable handicap to honor on the field of sport.

MUSIC AND DANCING

LADA, the dancer, says in the San Francisco *Chronicle*:

America got its ragtime rhythm from the Southern Negro. He brought it from Africa and has nourished it and kept it alive during his residence in America. It began in the jungles of darkest Africa when the savages danced in their religious ceremonies. It was pounded forth on the drum, and the peculiar syncopation which makes it today provocative of muscular expression was worked out by the squatting drummers to keep time to the monotonous "step-step-stepping" of the dancers.

Beating in regular and ever-recurrent time and throwing on quick beats for half and quarter time, these tom-tom beaters learned how to inspire their fellows to greatest muscular action.

Ragtime it was then and nothing more. The white race got it from levee and plantation house, where the slaves and later the free Negroes amused themselves happily with its performance.

It is the most powerful and naturally expressive dance music that the world has ever known.

The slow throbbing waltz music appeals to the dreamy, esthetic side of man; he wants to sing to it perhaps more than to dance to it; but when ragtime is played—what is there to do but dance? The thing that makes ragtime catchy is rhythm, not melody.

In my first serious study of dancing I observed Negroes and I analyzed their great proficiency in the art. They are, by far, the best natural dancers of this world, for their art is spontaneous, primitive and full of unction.

Gartenlaube, of Berlin, says, according to *Musical America*:

We have long known, that Negroes have a particular predilection for music. They sing all the time, everywhere, apropos of everything. It is, indeed, of very great interest to observe how the art of song aids a race which can neither read nor write to preserve the memory of certain events. Thus there was composed at Stanley Falls a few years ago a song called "O Lupembe," in honor of the major then resident. As surely and as rapidly as the most popular of our own refrains, this song spread over the whole extent of the great empire, and today the farthest echoes resound with its accents.

The New London, Conn., *Telegraph* writes:

We might as well admit that the only really native music we have that amounts to anything is "Negro music." The fact that Negroes have written little of it makes no difference. It is due none the less to the American Negro. This wonderfully musical race has furnished the one type of music which Americans all love, and which is thus far our only distinctive musical gift to the world. It is absurd to iron out the dialect, starch the grammar and rhetoric and make over our lovely old darkey songs into prim "literature" that will please nobody but bloodless pedagogues.

THE JIM CROW CAR

WE received the following letter in the early fall inscribed, "A Word of Warning to Those Who Travel by Rail:"

We wish to warn you of the accommodations between Washington and Jacksonville, especially by way of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

I left Washington on train Number 1 in the usual way, the Jim Crow car (that is a coach divided into two compartments for the use of colored passengers; one part for

use as a smoker, and the other part of the car for passengers). When we were leaving Savannah, all colored passengers were compelled by the conductor to file into the one-half coach, used as a smoker where men and women were obliged to use the same toilet. The news butcher occupied the best seats in that one-half part of the Jim Crow car, the same being packed with passengers who were very uncomfortable owing to the crowded condition—all for the purpose of affording accommodations to six white men, who could have been placed in other cars which were attached to the train for the use of white passengers.

We, as passengers, take this method of warning the traveling public (colored) just what to expect from some of the officials of the great transportation companies of the South, and we wish to let it be known that we do not mean to sit idle and take this kind of treatment after paying our fares just as others have to do, and keep our mouths shut.

(Signed)

Eartha M. M. White	Olivia Hampton
Annie Grant	Richard Brown
Laura Murphy	William Hampton
Robert T. Smith	Emma Patterson
J. H. Jackson	Annie Jones
Lula Smith	Emma Hong
M. R. Brown	Laura M. Houston

MANUFACTURING PREJUDICE

1. The facts:

J. E. Teiper, his mother, brother and sister, were in an automobile. The mother and brother were killed, the sister had her skull fractured and Teiper had a "severe contusion on the forehead." He explained that the murderous attack was made "by a man, apparently a Negro."

2. The Headlines:

Murderous Negro Bent on Robbery Attacks Family Party on Lonely Road.

MOTHER AND SON VICTIMS

Girl Dying and Brother is Wounded Before He Can Offer Resistance.

N. Y. *Press*, Feb. 1, 1916.

Survivor of Motor Tragedy Admits Ownership of Weapon Found Near Crime.

ATTENDS VICTIMS' FUNERALS

Sister Still Unconscious and at the Point of Death.

N. Y. *Press*, Feb. 3, 1916.

TEIPER IS INDICTED.

Son Is Charged with the Murder of His Mother.

3. In December, 1916, Teiper was convicted and sentenced for the murder of his mother in the second degree.

MISCELLANEOUS

UNTIL we live up to Mr. Wilson's promise in his Mobile speech, that we are not going to take any more territory to the south of us, we shall woo in vain South American business and friendship. Until we agree to respect the rights of small Caribbean nationalities and treat differently the citizens of those we have annexed or purchased, our moral protests as to Serbia and Belgium must lack convincing force. The governmental problems in our island possessions alone afford vast opportunity for statesmanship. Are we, a republic, to continue to give overbearing governors to Porto Rico? Are we really to turn over our new Danish Islands to army or navy for administration? These are questions that need prompt and clear-cut answers.—New York *Evening Post*.

The time for the renewal of saloon licenses is at hand and we Negroes who live near the Attucks School are hoping the authorities will spare us the humiliation of seeing a saloon on the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Woodland, half a block from the school. To continue this saloon at this place would be an injustice to the decent Negroes and a menace to the 600 children who attend the school.

All we can do is to "protest." This matter is in the hands of men who profess friendship for the Negro. Now is their time to prove it. Would the school board and the good white people of this city permit a saloon near one of the white schools? —Kansas City, Kan., *Star*.

Julian Street has an article on "The Negro" in *Collier's* of January 27. It is what one would expect in *Collier's*—sensational, unfair, and crawling in its attitude to the white South. We shall refer to this article editorially next month.

The Horizon

INDUSTRY

THE Standard Life Insurance Company at its recent annual meeting was reported to be operating in nine states with 171 agents who wrote $2,000,000 worth of insurance during 1916. The total income during the year was $152,305. The death rate was only 73 per cent of the expected and the lapses 33 per cent of the new business. The company proposes to erect a home office in Atlanta, Ga.

¶ The North Carolina Mutual and Provident Association submitted the following information taken from its annual report for 1916 to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of North Carolina:

Insurance in force	$8,259,664.00
Gross collections for 1916	501,198.43
Ledger assets	207,652.26
Gross assets	243,411.75
Total admitted assets (non-ledger assets deducted)	232,964.40
Liabilities (including $201, 964.09 Legal Reserve—American Ex. 3½%)	209,373.10
Surplus	23,591.30

¶ The following reported facts somewhat show the Negro migration and its success: The Dean Steam Pump Company of Holyoke, Mass., is employing 75 Negroes and is said to want 300 more; the Negro population of Detroit has doubled within ten years; Philadelphia has 15,000 new Negro workers; the Carnegie Steel Company of Newark, N. J., is employing colored labor for the first time, thirty-five are now at work and more are wanted; at Noank, Conn., Negro mechanics are being employed at Palmers' Ship Yard for the first time; the Stove Works at Dover, N. J., are beginning to employ colored men; Kaufmann's, the largest department store in Pittsburgh, has replaced its delivery force with 251 colored men.

¶ J. A. Stevenson has been appointed assistant chemist at the Sanitol Laboratory Company at St. Louis. Yale and Towne, lock manufacturers, of Stamford, Conn., are employing a number of colored men.

¶ The first Federal Farm Loan Association for Negroes is about to be organized in Greensboro, N. C.

¶ J. E. Wiley of New Albany, Ind., is again seeking to start cotton mills with colored help at that point. A shirt factory has been opened by two colored women, the Misses Dismukes and Stevens, at Nashville, Tenn.

¶ The Norfolk, Va., *Journal and Guide* has built a new building especially for its work.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

THE first Negroes, a tribe of blacks, seen in the new World was at Qugrequa, by Vasco Nunez in the year 1513. These blacks were supposed to have been shipwrecked upon the coast. Will Negro historians unravel the mystery? Did they cross the Equator into Brazil during the period of Hanno's travels?

¶ A late report of the U. S. Census Bureau estimates that the total Negro population of the continental United States was 10,903,537 July 1, 1916.

¶ A study of death rates in Virginian cities shows an increase for whites and a decrease for Negroes.

¶ Movements for Negro hospitals are on foot in West Virginia and Pittsburg, Pa.

¶ The Colored Orphan Asylum at Riverdale, N. Y., has for the first time a colored head nurse, Miss Sara Henderson.

¶ The Baltimore Provident Hospital is to have a free dispensary connected with it.

¶ The Home Sanitarium conducted by Dr. Kennibrew at Jacksonville, Ill., has performed 817 operations with only seven deaths. It has recently been rebuilt and refurnished.

¶ The new Negro pavilion of Memorial Hospital, Richmond, Va., will cost $175,000 and the contract for construction has just been let. It will have seven stories and a basement and space for 40 patients in private rooms and 106 in wards. There will be a nurses' home to accommodate 108 nurses.

¶ Fair Haven Infirmary of Morris Brown University has treated 210 patients during the last nine months and has performed 100 operations.

¶ On Saturday, February 17, 400 nurses of the Department of Health of the City of New York made house to house in-

vestigations of the chief areas of colored population in order to take an illness census and gain information for improving health.

¶ Tulsa, Okla., has a new colored public library.

¶ The two colored police officers of the colored town of Boley, Okla., were foremost in capturing two white bank robbers of that section.

¶ The new sheriff of St. Louis has appointed two colored deputies, J. E. Mitchell and R. E. Harris.

¶ Dolly Farrior, one of the wounded survivors of Carrizal, has been given a position as messenger in the War Department.

¶ Mrs. Mollie Durham Randolph of Pittsburg, Pa., has been made a juvenile court officer.

¶ Colored Odd Fellows of Providence, R. I., have just dedicated their new three-story lodge building which cost $20,000.

¶ The Negro Welfare League of New Jersey, is undertaking to care for the new immigrants from the South.

¶ The colored town of Taft, Okla., has a telephone exchange with colored girls, a colored station agent and a colored telegraph operator.

¶ Major R. R. Jackson, a colored member of the Illinois legislature, has been appointed to four of the most important committees of the House, including those on appropriations, congressional apportionment and military affairs.

¶ The Masons of New York City are planning to erect a temple to cost $100,000. It will be built at 204-206 West 131st street.

¶ At the Troup County, Ga., annual fair, colored people were for the first time allowed to compete for prizes with the whites. The result was that they carried off three first prizes and three second prizes.

¶ The Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People has received a bequest of $1,000 from the will of Mrs. Sarah Gibb, a white woman.

¶ Colored people of Kansas City, Mo., are protesting against the renewal of the license to a colored gambling house.

¶ Pollard, of Brown University, has been put upon the *Outing Magazine* "Football Roll of Honor." The magazine says:

"Among backs the writer hands the award for first honors of those he has seen to Pollard of Brown. Even Oliphant of the Army has nothing on this colored boy."

¶ There will be a Negro department to the Mississippi Centennial Exposition which will be celebrated at Gulfport, next December to commemorate the admission of that state to the Union. Perry W. Howard, of Jackson, is chairman of the colored commission.

¶ The Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee has upheld Jennings' will. Jennings, a white man, left a valuable farm of 1,000 acres to Betty Hicks, a colored woman, by whom he had ten children. The will was drawn up by a white lawyer who refused to testify to his signature until paid $1,000 which he claimed was due him. After two weeks in jail, he changed his mind.

¶ Governor Whitman has recommended $60,000 to be given to the colored regiment of New York State for equipment.

¶ Private Rufus Williams, a colored trooper of the 24th U. S. Infantry, is the welterweight champion of the U. S. Army.

¶ The Court of Appeals, of Maryland, has decided that the trust fund created by Carolina Donovan for transporting Negroes to Liberia, is no longer needed for that purpose and shall revert to Mrs. Donovan's relatives. The fund amounted to $63,362. Of this sum $4,768 has been expended for transporting emigrants and $15,000 for education in Liberia.

MUSIC AND ART

FRITZ KREISLER, the distinguished violinist, played Coleridge-Taylor's "Viking Song" at the Apollo Club concert given in Boston on January 23.

¶ "In the Wood of Finvara," by H. T. Burleigh, was the novelty presented with "Deep River" at the song recital of Miss Mary Jordan, an American contralto, at Aeolian Hall, New York City, on February 8.

¶ The Hampton Quartet was scheduled to sing at twenty meetings during the month of January in the State of Massachusetts.

¶ Mr. J. Rosamond Johnson, Director of the Music School Settlement in New York City, gave a very successful recital under the auspices of the Young People's Club of Institutional Church, Chicago, Ill., late in January.

¶ Mr. Theodore N. Taylor, a talented pianist of Chicago, Ill., was heard in a series of

concerts at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., and Muskogee, Okla., during the first week in February.

¶ Of Mr. Joseph Douglass' playing at his recital given in Stehle's Hall, in Altoona, on the eleventh of January, the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Mr. Douglass gave a remarkable performance. He played Kubelik's 'Pierrot Serenade,' requiring artistry of high type, as well as technique, and he was equal to all demands."

¶ Mr. Alexander Russell, concert director at the John Wanamaker Store in New York City, again devoted his Lincoln Week concert chiefly to Negro music and Negro musicians. The Wanamaker Colored Chorus, composed of employees of the Wanamaker Store, sang Negro-American folk songs and compositions by Will Marion Cook and R. Nathaniel Dett. Miss Ethel Richardson, the assisting artist, played from the pianoforte works of Coleridge-Taylor.

¶ The Westchester Negro League held its eighth annual assembly in honor of Lincoln and Douglas at Yonkers, N. Y., February 12. Mr. George W. Harris, Editor of the New York *News*, was the master of ceremonies. The speakers included Hon. Benjamin L. Fairchild, member of Congress-elect, and Mark D. Stiles, Editor of the Mount Vernon (N. Y.) *Daily Argus*.

¶ Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, pianist-lecturer, and Mr. William H. Richardson, baritone, of Boston, Mass., are on concert tour in the Middle West. During the first two weeks in February Mrs. Hare gave the lecture-recital "The Contribution of the Afro-American to the Art of Music" in Evanston, Chicago, Decatur and Jacksonville, Ill.; St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo., and Topeka and Kansas City, Kansas.

¶ The Hampton Choral Union, composed of all the colored choirs in its vicinity, and directed by R. N. Dett, arranged a recital for David and Clara Mannes which proved a rare treat. The Institute choir and chorus assisted.

¶ Among the new singers who are to be noted are Miss Maud J. Roberts, of Chicago, a pupil of Herman DeVries; Miss Cleota J. Collins, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. L. B. Deppe, the baritone of Springfield, who is studying in New York.

EDUCATION

THE semi-centennial celebration of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., took place February 25-27. President Faunce, of Brown University, delivered the anniversary sermon, and many distinguished persons were present.

¶ The dedication of the new Dunbar High School took place at Washington, D. C., in a celebration covering three days. Among those who took part were the Associate Justice of the District Supreme Court, Commissioner Brownlow, of the District Commissioners, the president of the Board of Education, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, the Hon. A. H. Grimké, Judge R. H. Terrell, the Hon. R. T. Greener and others. An elaborate musical program included renditions by Roy W. Tibbs and Henry T. Burleigh. A part of Edmund Rostand's "Chantecler" was rendered.

¶ The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools will meet in New Orleans, in July. Arrangements for their reception are already being made.

¶ The Rev. H. A. Booker has been appointed a member of the Local School Board of the Borough of Manhattan.

¶ David A. Lane, Jr., of Washington, D. C., won the class of '68 prize speaking at Bowdoin College, Maine, over six fellow senior competitors. His subject was "The Task of the College-Trained Negro."

¶ The Ogden Auditorium of Hampton Institute will cost $180,000, of which $100,000 has already been raised. It will seat 2,400 persons.

¶ Greenville County, S. C., spends $10.58 per year for each of her 9,729 white pupils and $1.19 per year for each of her 4,201 enrolled colored pupils. The white teachers receive an average annual salary of $510 for men and $337 for women. The Negroes receive $87 for men and $79 for women. The white school houses are worth $288,135 with an equipment worth $22,198. The Negro school houses are worth $30,830 and the equipment worth $2,856.

¶ The General Education Board has made the following appropriations: For Negro higher education, $50,000 to Fisk University; for Negro general education, $85,000 to Spelman Seminary, Atlanta; for the current expenses of colleges, $7,500 to Meharry Medical College and $5,000 to Atlanta University; for the current expenses of pre-

paratory schools, $5,000 to the Penn Normal, $2,500 to Fort Valley and $2,000 to Manassas; to the Jeanes Fund for supervising industrial rural teachers, $15,000; and $25,000 for the Home Makers' Clubs for Negroes.

¶ Miss Josephine T. Washington, of Wilberforce, Ohio, received the highest mark in educational physiology at the Harvard summer school.

¶ In Atlanta, Ga., 5,000 Negro children cannot be admitted to the public schools for lack of room.

¶ Double taxation on the part of Negroes to give themselves school facilities in the South is widespread. Baton Rouge, La., colored people have just raised $3,000 for the industrial work of their schools. Citizens of Paris Island, S. C., have bought land and erected a school house.

¶ The porch of a condemned colored school house at Bluefield, W. Va., fell recently injuring eighteen children.

¶ The colored A. M. E. Church has bought a beautiful school site at Tullahassee, Okla., where the U. S. Government formerly maintained a school for Indians. A new school will be started there.

¶ It is probable that the present Congress will pass the bill for National Aid to Vocational Education. The measure provides that aid to the states, amounting at first to $1,700,000 annually and increasing till it reaches a maximum of $7,200,000 in nine years, shall be apportioned as rapidly as the State Legislature shall provide through state boards for its proper expenditure. The schools aided by the Government must be public schools, must be of less than college grade, and must be designed to prepare boys and girls of over fourteen for agriculture, trade, and industry.

¶ In a recent examination for teachers at Baton Rouge, La., 116 of the 366 white applicants were successful, and 133 of the 404 Negro applicants.

¶ The Teachers' Association of the Danish West India Islands was formed in September at a meeting in St. Thomas. Mr. A. Francis was elected chairman.

MEETINGS

THE twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Conference met in January. Many people attended. Other farmers' conferences met at Georgia State College in February and at Fort Worth, Texas. Race conferences met in Columbia, S. C., and at Paterson, N. J.

¶ The beginning of a series of events which will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Howard University, start in March with an alumni reunion, March 1, at Convention Hall, Washington.

¶ The Inter-State Literary Association, of Kansas and the West, held its twenty-sixth annual session at Topeka, Kan. There were four days of exercises including an oratorical contest. Dr. G. G. Brown, of Topeka, presided.

¶ A conference on Negro migration has been held by the National Urban League in New York City. Among the speakers were the U. S. Commissioner of Migration and representatives of the Erie and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The conference came to the following conclusions:

I. That this is the time of all times for Negroes of the South and whites of the South to arrive at a better understanding of each other and of the value of the two races to each other.

II. That the Negroes' industrial opportunities in the North are unusual; that northern employers are securing and can secure Negro labor, dependable, loyal, constant American labor and that this labor should not be abused or exploited, but should be cared for as well as any other labor.

III. That, although thousands of Negroes in excess of the normal migration have left the South since April last and more are to follow, still the great mass of the Negro population of the United States will remain in the Southland.

¶ The sixth annual session of the Oklahoma State Negro Bar Association was held at Boley. Mr. C. D. Corbett was elected president.

¶ The ninth annual convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was held at Virginia Union University. Mr. W. A. Pollard was elected president, and the tenth annual convention in 1917, was called for Philadelphia.

POLITICS

THE question of the citizenship of the inhabitants of the Philippines, Porto Rico and the Danish West Indies has not yet been settled satisfactorily by Congress. Contradictory judicial decisions make the possibility of citizenship for Filipinos questionable. The new Porto Rican Bill retains cer-

tain property qualifications which make office holding on the part of the natives difficult. In the case of the Danish West Indies, nothing has been settled concerning the status of the 30,000 colored inhabitants.

¶ At Memphis, Tenn., 3,000 members of the Lincoln League, which smashed the "Lily White" Republican organization at the recent election, had an enthusiastic meeting and reelected R. R. Church, Jr., as president.

¶ The Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature has passed a women's suffrage bill omitting the poll tax provision which is relied upon to keep colored men from voting.

PERSONAL

THE necrology for the month includes Alexander Walters, senior bishop of A. M. E. Zion Church, whose funeral was attended by hundreds of people at Mother Zion Church, New York City; James H. Hayes, of Virginia, the noted agitator for the Negroes' political rights; Joe Brown, one of the South's leading florists at Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis H. Berry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a messenger on Governor's Island; Richard Wallace, the first American seaman to be killed in the new German submarine policy; Mrs. R. E. Jones, the wife of the editor of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate;* and Young Turner, of Lebanon, Ill., an ex-slave who left an estate worth $47,000.

¶ Mr. J. C. M. Comisswing, who died in Grenada, B. W. I., last summer, was one of the most brilliant and progressive young Negroes in the British West Indies. He was manager of one of the largest cocoa and sugar estates in the Island and a partner in the dry goods house founded by his mother.

¶ Dr. Charles E. Bentley was successfully operated on at Provident Hospital, Chicago, for appendicitis during December.

¶ Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was discharged from St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, January 22. He is rapidly regaining his strength and normal health. He wishes to express to his friends, known and unknown, in many parts of the country, his deep appreciation of their thoughtfulness and encouragement.

¶ E. A. Bryant, a colored man and the oldest railway postal clerk in the state of Florida, was recently injured in a wreck. He has served as clerk for over thirty years, and lives in Jacksonville.

¶ Dr. P. O'Connell, formerly a professor in Gammon Theological Seminary, South Atlanta, Ga., has become financial agent of the Morgan College, and also pastor of Cory Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

¶ L. P. Henderson has been appointed deputy clerk in the office of the probate judge, Columbus, Ohio.

¶ Curtis J. Wright, of Boston, Mass., has been appointed bail commissioner.

¶ Bishop I. N. Ross and Bishop Beckett of the A. M. E. Church, have sailed for their respective dioceses in West and South Africa.

¶ Corporals Jake Mundy and Benjamin Sanders are to be transferred to the reserves after serving four years with the colors.

¶ Franklin A. Denison, colonel of the celebrated 8th Illinois regiment, has been appointed an assistant to the Attorney General of the state.

¶ It is stated that John McDuffy, a Negro planter near Columbus, Ga., has worked out a novel means of eradicating the boll weevil which is destroying the cotton plant over wide areas.

¶ L. J. Rice, a colored policeman of Dayton, Ohio, for the past eight years, has been transferred to the detective department.

¶ Two persons have written the CRISIS for help in tracing their lost relatives: B. C. Irvin, of the Elks Club, Helena, Montana, wishes to locate Mrs. Marie Williams, whose maiden name was Mollie Cain. When last heard of she was traveling with the Barnum and Bailey Circus; Mrs. Anna Earvin of Valdosta, Ga., is trying to find her family. They were sold in 1861 from Washington, D. C., to Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Rachael Taylor and three daughters, Eliza, Mary and Anne Taylor. Their purchaser was named Beasley.

¶ Walter Parrot, of Cranford, N. J., a fifteen-year-old colored boy, rescued the twelve-year-old daughter of Harry D. West, white, who had broken through the ice.

¶ The Rev. Frederick A. Summer, the pastor of the white Congregational Church at Milford, Conn., has been elected president of Talladega College, Ala.

¶ J. N. Correa Toca, a Mexican, and from his picture, evidently of Negro descent, is a sculptor of ability. His most important work is the great Madero monument, a model of which is in the National Academy of Arts, in the city of Mexico.

THE CHURCH

THE law suit for the possession of the valuable printing plant of the Baptists at Nashville, Tenn., has begun between Dr. R. H. Boyd and the representatives of the Baptist Convention.

¶ The Episcopal Synod, of Arkansas, after debate approved a plan for the election of a Negro Suffragan bishop whose salary shall be paid by the Board of Missions. It is probable that such bishops will be elected in Texas and Arkansas.

¶ The colored South Carolina conference of the M. E. Church during the last conference year has raised $11,500 for the Freedmen's Aid Society. Most of this money is for the endowment of Claflin University.

¶ St. John's Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass., under the Rev. W. N. DeBerry, has paid off a mortgage of $12,000 during the last year and established an incorporated charities association. During the year the church has come into possession of real estate valued at about $10,000.

¶ The colored Y. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn., has purchased Duncan Hotel for its activities. In St. Louis, Mo., a site at the corner of Ewing and Pine Streets, has been turned over to the colored Y. M. C. A., and a $150,000 building is to be erected.

¶ The first annual report of the Wabash Avenue (colored) Department of the Y. M. C. A., shows a membership of 1,078 and an average monthly attendance of more than 7,000.

FOREIGN

THE colored American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans has been formed at Atlanta, Ga., with the patronage and co-operation of the French Consul. The appeal says: No doubt you are aware that there are at present approximately 600,000 colored soldiers engaged in actual warfare, a fact not generally appreciated by the great masses of Negroes in this country. The maiming or killing of every black soldier deprives three or more black women or children of their bread.

Every other race the world over that is not at war has contributed most liberally to the same cause. Are we less generous, humanitarian or sympathetic for our own, than other peoples? It is wonderful how much suffering that a few dollars distributed in this way will relieve.

The object of this organization is to raise a fund of one million dollars for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave and gallant black soldiers of France.

¶ The French Chamber of Deputies, as an answer to the inuendoes of the German Emperor, rendered unanimous homage to the black troops: Colored Deputy, Diagne, in his own name and that of his colleagues, made a declaration of which the following is the conclusion:

"We cannot be sufficiently grateful for the immense benefit we have received from the Convention which enables us to sit here with you on the footing of perfect equality. That is why, in 1914, when France was attacked, all Frenchmen of the colonies, without distinction of race or color, united in close solidarity to come forward to defend it." (Applause.)

The President of the Commission for Foreign Affairs and Keeper of the Seals, in the name of the Government, rendered homage to the native troops and the Chamber voted unanimously a resolution expressing to all defenders of the country, without distinction of origin, race or color, testimony of gratitude.

¶ A plan has been proposed to import Negroes from Africa to England as laborers. It is opposed by the white trade unionists and also by certain leading Englishmen who declare that the Negroes would be more valuable if trained as soldiers rather than as farmers. General Smuts, of South Africa, in replying to a public welcome, said that he had been surprised beyond measure at the splendid co-operation of the mixed forces of his command and their wonderful work in the campaign, which "perhaps was the hardest in the history of the world." The difficulties of the campaign were far greater than had been anticipated. The young South Africans, at the outset thought they could easily conquer the German black troops, but they soon revised that opinion and his fellow officers declared that they never fought against better or braver troops.

¶ At the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the president, Sir Arthur Evans, declared that European civilization, and especially civilization in Crete, was of Negro origin. "One must never lose sight of the fact," said he, "that from the early Aurignacian period

onwards, a Negroid element in the broadest sense of the word shared in this artistic culture as seen on both sides of the Pyrenees."

GHETTO

THE Negro Business League of Savannah, Ga., has employed council to disclose the barbarities of the chain gang. It has been shown that one convict, Youngblood, died from a flogging that he received at the hands of a brutal guard.

¶ The colored people of Ypsilanti, Mich., are fighting color segregation in their schools and have been refused redress by the Board of Education and the Attorney General.

¶ From Philadelphia we learn that colored women have been admitted to some of the classes of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., and to the gymnasium of the Central Branch of the Y. W. C. A. At the same time in Newport, R. I., the Y. M. C. A. is trying to get rid of all her colored members and to refuse admission to persons of Negro descent.

¶ One of the pettiest instances of discrimination comes from Ames, Iowa. At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society there was an intercollegiate fruit judging contest between the schools at Ames, and the Universities of Missouri and Nebraska. During the contest the University of Missouri team withdrew because William Cain, a Negro, was a member of the Ames team, and numbered to take part. The Ames team won the contest over Nebraska.

¶ At Ashdown, Ark., Fred Edwards, a white youth, of Texarkana, has been sentenced to ninety-nine years in prison for attacking a colored girl.

¶ At Downingtown, Pa., Mrs. Rebecca Simms, a colored woman, has been committed to prison for refusing to send her two daughters to a Jim Crow school. She was fined $4.40 but declined to pay it. All honor to Mrs. Simms.

¶ Civil rights cases have come up in several states: In New York, the cafe proprietors who lost their case before the Appellate Court, have been further prevented from evading the adjudged damages of $1,000; in Topeka, Kan., Negroes have appealed to the County Attorney for their rights in theatres; in California a judgment of $50 and costs has been won against a theatre in Oakland for discrimination; in Chicago, the doorkeeper of the Franklin Theatre has been adjudged guilty of discriminating against two colored persons; on Staten Island, N. Y., E. L. Bush won a judgment of $100 against a lunch wagon which discriminated.

¶ The Texas Supreme Court has refused to rule that Negroes cannot ride on Pullman cars. The Pennsylvania lower courts have sustained a Jim Crow school in Media. The excuse was that all the colored children were "backward." A colored lawyer, Mr. G. Edward Dickerson, cross-examined the principal and asked him "How did he classify a six-year-old colored child who had never been to school?" The good principal replied, "By the rest of his family. They were all backward, so I judged he would be backward, too."

One of the teachers was asked, "If some of these so-called retarded students had averages of eighty and higher on the certificates, which some of the teachers issued."

The reply was, "Yes, but they didn't mean anything, they were only issued to encourage them." "But what about the certificates issued to the white children?" was asked.

"Oh, they were all right," was the answer.

¶ The residential segregation law has again been brought to the courts in Atlanta, Ga.

¶ The legislatures of Washington and Wisconsin have anti-marriage laws before them.

¶ Kansas is discussing a measure for separate Negro schools in the smaller cities.

¶ Additional Jim Crow legislation for street cars is being discussed in Charleston, S. C.

¶ A colored physician, Dr. Roscoe Giles, who stood at the head of the eligible list, has, after much argument, been appointed junior physician at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Some of the patients protested and he has since been ousted.

¶ Two hundred striking Negro miners at the Banner Mines, near Birmingham, Ala., have refused to come out of the mines or to allow anyone to enter. The men are convicts and have quantities of dynamite. They complain of ill treatment.

¶ Baltimore whites have been protesting against the site chosen for the new colored Y. M. C. A. So far their protest has been in vain. New Orleans whites have been protesting against the site of a Negro sanitarium.

¶ Dynamiting of the better class of Negro homes has been resumed in Kansas City, Mo. Within a few weeks the home of Ben-

jamin Williams, 2914 Woodland Avenue, has been dynamited twice.

¶ In St. Louis, Mo., on the basis of possible segregation when the Supreme Court gives its decision, the price of building lots to Negroes has been doubled.

¶ The Olive Street Terrace Realty Company is selling 25-foot lots in the subdivision at an average of $150 to white persons and reselling them at an average of $300 to Negroes, and is doing so well that it has just moved from the Merchants-Laclede Building to larger quarters in the Boatmen's Bank Building.

Voice of Congo: "If your uncle had left us our hands, Albert, we could be of more use to you now!"

NOTE: On account of the large number of replies received to our request for phrases for use in connection with our Double Anchor trade mark, which came from nearly every state in the Union, from Canada and the West Indies, we have been unable to complete consideration of them in time for publication in this issue. Announcement will be made in the April number.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FACTS FROM OUR FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

December 31, 1916

Total Income for the Year 1916	$152,305.66
Total Disbursements	84,905.07
Excess of Income over Disbursements	$67,400.59
First Mortgages on Real Estate (Owned by Colored People)	57,040.00
Municipal Bonds Owned	110,467.35
Cash on hand and in Banks	34,477.41
Net Admitted Assets	247,411.31
Increase in Assets during the Year	88,258.00
Legal Reserve for the protection of all Policyholders	119,353.67
Increase in Reserve during the Year	67,574.21
Capital Paid In	116,632.50
Surplus as to Policyholders	126,124.24
Increase in Surplus to Policyholders	21,539.21
Paid Policyholders during 1916	19,012.91
Paid Policyholders since Organization	32,859.91
Actual to Expected Mortality	72.73%
Lapse Ratio to New Business	33.00%
Total Insurance in Force	$3,300,000.00

A booklet giving in detail a summary of the year's operations and a comparative statement will be mailed to any address on request.

Please send me particulars about insurance.

Amount $.....
Sex .....
Age .....
Weight .....
Height .....
Occupation .....
Name .....
Address .....

(C. Mar., 1917)

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEMAN E. PERRY, *President*
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BASKET BALL

Will Anthony Madden's "INCORPORATORS"

are the recognized colored basket ball champions of the world and have been during the seasons 1914-15-16. The big Incorporated team has a percentage of 1000, which is the very highest percentage that can be reached. To gain this unquestioned record the "Incorporators" have defeated practically every team of note in the United States and stand ready at all times with an open challenge to any team in the world, regardless of size, weight, age and ability.

The next appearance of
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FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2nd, 1917

when they will meet

FRED D. POLLARD

and his
PROVIDENCE COLLEGIANS
in the most sensational basket ball game of the season.

Note: Pollard of Brown University is the football marvel of the Age and defeated both Yale and Harvard. Come and see him play basket ball.

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Other "Incorporators" games at Manhattan Casino: Thursday night, March 29th, 1917—Chicago Y. M. C. A. Friday night, April 13th, 1917—Lincoln University. Bookings open for season 1917-18 for both home games and road games. Address all communications direct to manager.

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TOTAL CASH INCOME, 1916 - - - $501,198.43

Insurance in Force (paid for) December 31, 1916
$8,259,664

ASSETS

Ledger Assets	$207,652.26
Non-Ledger Assets	35,759.49
Gross Assets	243,411.75
Non-Admitted Assets	10,447.35
Admitted Assets	$232,964.40

LIABILITIES

Net Reserve (American Ex. 3½%)	$201,964.09
Premiums and Interest paid in advance	351.04
Medical Examination Fees	382.98
Claims Awaiting Proofs	4,641.44
Other Liabilities	2,033.55
SURPLUS	23,591.30
Total	$232,964.40

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Preface by Theodore Roosevelt

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A Selected List of the Best Books on the Race Problem may be found on the back cover of this issue

THE NEGRO AND HIS PROBLEMS

Professor Raymond Weeks, Department of Romance Languages, Columbia University: "Since about the time I received your catalog (the most fascinating American catalog I have seen) I have intended writing to express my appreciation of what you have accomplished for letters in this country."

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The Facts of Reconstruction By JOHN R. LYNCH

Major Lynch, colored, now an officer of the United States Army, lived through Reconstruction, and took a lively part therein. He served as a Member of Congress, later became Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and by far the greater part of his adult life has been passed in public service. The late Sen. Hoar in his "Autobiography" referred to Major Lynch in high terms. Illustrated. *Fourth thousand.* $1.65 by mail.

The Negro Races By JEROME DOWD

Prof. Dowd, white, who holds the Chair of Sociology and Economics in the University of Oklahoma, has in preparation a series of volumes that relate to the Negro races, of which this is the second. The first volume, "West Africans," was published several years ago. The title of this volume, the second, is "East and South Africans, With a Full Account of the Slave Trade." The title of the third volume, now in preparation, is "The Negroes of America." $2.65 a volume by mail.

Haiti: Her History and Her Detractors By J. N. LEGER

M. Leger, colored, formerly represented Haiti as Minister to the United States, and later represented Haiti as a member of the Peace Conference, at The Hague. In Europe as well as in America he is regarded as one of the ablest men of his race. Two editions: one in English and one in French. Illustrated. Each edition $3.20 by mail.

The Political History of Slavery in the United States By JAMES Z. GEORGE

Gen. George, white, served in the Confederate Army, became Chief Justice of Mississippi, and later represented his state in the United States Senate. This large octavo volume is the capstone of his long and illustrious life. He passed many years in its preparation. Edited by William Hayne Leavell, United States Minister to Guatemala. Introductions by John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University, and by the editor. Illustrated. $3.25 by mail.

Negro Tales By JOSEPH S. COTTER

Prof. Cotter, colored, is the principal of one of the largest schools for Negroes in the South. Like Prof. Ashby and Mr. Adams, Prof. Cotter reveals Negro life in imaginative prose fiction,—a branch of literature to which Negro authors should give greater attention. $1.00 by mail.

The Monroe Doctrine in Its Relation to Haiti By WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE

Mr. MacCorkle, white, formerly governor of West Virginia, who is one of the most distinguished lawyers in America as well as an author of distinction, in this volume particularly studies the operation of the Monroe Doctrine in its relation to the Republic of Haiti. The volume has attracted widespread attention. It is particularly timely now. $1.00 by mail.

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